

Army Regulation 525–27

Military Operations

Army Emergency Management Program

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
13 March 2009**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY

AR 525-27

Army Emergency Management Program

This new Department of the Army regulation dated 13 March 2009--

- o Establishes all-hazards emergency management roles and responsibilities (chap 1).
- o Delineates Army emergency management policy in relation to the National Incident Management System and supporting Incident Command System (chap 2).
- o Delineates all-hazards emergency management planning, response, and assessment considerations (chap 3).
- o Establishes emergency management baseline training and exercise requirements (chap 4).
- o Establishes all-hazards community awareness and protection requirements (chap 5).
- o Establishes emergency management mass warning and notification (chap 6).
- o Establishes emergency management program medical and pharmaceutical requirements (chap 7).
- o Establishes installation emergency response capability, life cycle management, and sustainment (chap 8).

Military Operations

Army Emergency Management Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


JOYCE E. MORROW
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Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is a new Department of the Army regulation.

Summary. This regulation implements The Army Emergency Management Program in an all-hazard approach to planning, preparation, response, and recovery. It prescribes policy and assigns responsibility for Army installation protection and related activities.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. In the event of conflict

between this regulation and approved Office of the Secretary of Defense or Joint Chiefs of Staff publications, the provisions of the latter apply.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions, but does not identify key

management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAMO–ODF), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Headquarters, Department of the Army (DAMO–ODA), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1
Introduction and Policies, page 1

Section I

General, page 1

Purpose • 1–1, *page 1*

References • 1–2, *page 1*

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1–3, *page 1*

Responsibilities • 1–4, *page 1*

Statutory authority • 1–5, *page 1*

Section II

Responsibilities, page 1

Contents—Continued

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 • 1-6, *page 1*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 • 1-7, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 • 1-8, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 • 1-9, *page 2*
Chief, Information Officer, G-6 • 1-10, *page 2*
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 • 1-11, *page 2*
Chief of Public Affairs • 1-12, *page 2*
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management • 1-13, *page 3*
Surgeon General • 1-14, *page 3*
Army Commands • 1-15, *page 3*
Army Service Component Commands • 1-16, *page 4*
Direct Reporting Units • 1-17, *page 4*
Installation commanders • 1-18, *page 5*
Commanders of government-owned, contractor-operated facilities • 1-19, *page 5*
Installation Emergency Manager • 1-20, *page 5*
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Specialist • 1-21, *page 6*
Public Health Emergency Officer • 1-22, *page 6*

Chapter 2

Management of the Army Emergency Management Program, *page 6*

General • 2-1, *page 6*
U.S. Army emergency management policy • 2-2, *page 7*
The National Incident Management System • 2-3, *page 7*

Chapter 3

Emergency Management Planning, All-Hazards Response and Assessment, *page 7*

General • 3-1, *page 7*
Army emergency management planning • 3-2, *page 8*
All-hazards response and assessments • 3-3, *page 8*

Chapter 4

Emergency Management Training, *page 9*

General • 4-1, *page 9*
Training requirements • 4-2, *page 9*
Emergency management exercises • 4-3, *page 10*

Chapter 5

Community Awareness and Protection for All Hazards, *page 11*

General • 5-1, *page 11*
Components of community awareness • 5-2, *page 11*

Chapter 6

Emergency Management Mass Warning and Notification, *page 11*

General • 6-1, *page 11*
Emergency responder notification • 6-2, *page 12*
Building mass notification • 6-3, *page 12*
Base population mass notification • 6-4, *page 12*

Chapter 7

Medical and Pharmaceuticals, *page 12*

General • 7-1, *page 12*
Medical treatment • 7-2, *page 12*
Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive pharmaceutical countermeasures • 7-3, *page 12*

Contents—Continued

Chapter 8

Installation Emergency Response Capability, Life Cycle Management, and Sustainment, *page 13*

General • 8-1, *page 13*

Baseline chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive capabilities for installations and facilities • 8-2, *page 13*

Appendix A. References, *page 14*

Table List

Table 4-1: Army emergency management training requirements, *page 9*

Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction and Policies

Section I General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation establishes the Army Emergency Management Program (EMP). The EMP serves as the single integrated emergency management (EM) program for the planning, execution, and management of response efforts (designed or intended) to mitigate the effects of an all-hazard incident, to include but not limited to, natural, manmade, and technological disasters, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents and accidents on or affecting Army installations, facilities, and/or activities. For the purpose of this regulation the term “installation” is used collectively. This regulation facilitates the alignment of the Army with Department of Defense (DOD) policy and guidance derived in part from Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5) for domestic installations and serves as a baseline for others. This regulation further outlines specific exceptions and caveats for government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) plants and installations and other facilities not possessing organic emergency response capabilities.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

Responsibilities are listed in chapter 1, section II.

1–5. Statutory authority

Statutory authority for this regulation is derived from 10 United States Code (USC) Section 3013 (10 USC 3013). Additional authorities for the EMP are derived in part from the following : 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 68 (40 CFR 68), 112.20 (40 CFR 112.20), 300 (40 CFR 300), and 372 (40 CFR 372); 29 CFR parts 1910.38 (29 CFR 1910.38) and 1910.39 (29 CFR 1910.39); supporting Executive Orders; and 50 USC section 1522, which designates the Secretary of the Army as the executive agent for CBRN defense.

Section II Responsibilities

1–6. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) will—

a. Establish Army EM policy and objectives, consistent with DOD directives and/or instructions and coordinate necessary resourcing, including budgeting within the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) for the EM program (DAMO–ODA).

b. Integrate and synchronize all Army EM planning and capability elements and enablers with the assistance of proponent Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) staff sections, Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), direct reporting units (DRUs), and other intelligence, security, law enforcement, fire, health, medical, and emergency services agencies, where appropriate, as part of a cohesive and integrated approach to installation protection (DAMO–ODA).

c. Assess the EMP in relation to the Army’s overall installation preparedness (IP) posture and program effectiveness and the collective alignment with existing force protection (FP) guidance (DAMO–ODA).

d. Ensure the EMP appropriately addresses doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) domain considerations and/or requirements.

e. Facilitate resolution efforts regarding materiel related requirements development integration issues (DAMO–CIC).

f. Oversee synchronization and integration of the EMP with existing Army programs, plans, policies, and procedures, including but not limited to antiterrorism (AT), FP, CBRNE consequence management (CM) and surety programs on Army-owned and/or managed installations (DAMO–SS).

g. Facilitate long-term planning and sustainment of IP related capabilities through the establishment and integration of supporting working groups (DAMO–ODA).

h. Lead the overall coordination of community preparedness activities for the Army. In coordination with Army Public Affairs and other agencies where appropriate, ensure standardized guidance and materials are provided for dissemination throughout the Army community (DAMO–ODA).

i. Implement applicable guidelines consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) for Army installation emergency management and response.

j. Establish an EMP tiered CBRNE response capability and publish supporting implementation guidance for program elements, including allocation of emergency managers and CBRNE specialists.

1-7. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (DCS, G-1) will—

a. Ensure EMP personnel related requirements, including career and professional development, are identified and integrated within the applicable DOTMLPF domains.

b. Participate as appropriate in EMP long-term planning and program sustainment working groups.

c. Facilitate supporting analysis and personnel requirements determination in support of the EMP integration efforts.

1-8. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2 (DCS, G-2) will—

a. Oversee HQDA Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) and Installation Management Command (IMCOM) in validation of intelligence production and threat assessment support requests submitted by installations. Coordinate with Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) Intelligence and Information Operations Law Branch to ensure compliance with all laws, regulations, policies, and procedures regarding intelligence collection and dissemination in the continental United States (CONUS) by installations (except for requests for law enforcement threat assessments).

b. Participate in the determination, development, and integration of EMP applicable DOTMLPF domain requirements.

c. Participate as appropriate in EMP long-term planning and program sustainment working groups.

1-9. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DCS, G-4) will—

a. Lead EMP logistics related developmental, integration, and sustainment efforts in support of applicable DOTMLPF domain requirements.

b. Participate in working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP.

c. Facilitate supporting analysis and requirements determination in support of the EMP integration efforts.

1-10. Chief, Information Officer, G-6

The Chief, Information Officer, G-6 (CIO, G-6) will—

a. Participate in the determination, development, and integration of EMP supporting information system or application related DOTMLPF domain requirements.

b. Participate in working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP.

1-11. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8 (DCS, G-8) will—

a. Monitor and advise the Chief of Staff, Army on the integration of Army DOTMLPF requirements into a coherent emergency management program.

b. Ensure acquisition of appropriate materiel to enhance all installations' ability to continue their mission and protect assigned and supported personnel. Ensure all-hazard equipment is standard or approved through the nonstandard equipment review process (DAPR-FDB).

c. Participate and/or facilitate working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP.

d. Assist and advise the Army Staff principals and the proponent for the EMP on planning, programming, and budgeting for the Program Executive Group Program that integrates EMP resource requirements of management decision packages.

e. Support and defend the funding of the EMP requirements to the level necessary to ensure execution and sustainability throughout the Army.

1-12. Chief of Public Affairs

The Chief of Public Affairs (CPA) will—

a. Provide guidance to ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs for the development and execution of command and Army community (public) information programs in support of community awareness efforts for the EMP.

b. Work through the Defense Information School (DINFOS) to integrate EMP all-hazards EM training into applicable public affairs courses.

c. Update public affairs career program guides to include professional development EM training at all grade levels.

This professional development should include associated Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) courses of instruction, where appropriate.

- d.* Develop public affairs doctrine, policy, and procedures related to the EMP.

1–13. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) will—

- a.* Provide overarching installation policy guidance and program management support of the EMP.
- b.* Participate in the determination, development, and integration of EMP related DOTMLPF domain requirements.
- c.* Participate as appropriate in working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP.

1–14. Surgeon General

The Surgeon General will—

- a.* Provide overarching policy on the medical and human health aspects of Army installation activities and operations associated with the EMP and Army IP. Supporting guidance will also include consideration of potential and residual all-hazards contamination.
- b.* Approve human health risk assessments and review EMP supporting all-hazards risk assessments.
- c.* Integrate all-hazards awareness and technical information into the training programs sponsored by the Army Medical Department (AMEDD).
- d.* Develop all-hazards toxicological profiles concerning chemicals and hazardous substances commonly found on military installations.
- e.* Develop and propose human health and safety environmental standards for chemical agents and explosive compounds and other unregulated compounds when such standards do not exist.
- f.* Identify pollution related health and ecological effects topics requiring research and development and initiate needed research in areas where AMEDD has responsibility and provides toxicological and exposure data when required to support human health risk assessments.
- g.* Ensure all CONUS medical headquarters develop applicable all-hazard plans that are procedurally compliant and interoperable with the NIMS.
- h.* Validate resource requirements for EMP and IP related medical functions.
- i.* Review requests for specialized Army IP medical training, and ensure quotas support operational requirements.
- j.* Oversee development and integration of Army medical DOTMLPF requirements into the EMP.
- k.* Develop and publish policy and procedures related to force health protection and recovery to support EMP and IP.
- l.* Provide consultation and technical reach back services in support of Public Health Emergency Officer (PHEO)/Installation Medical Emergency Officer (IMEO)/Assistant to PHEO (APHEO).
- m.* Develop and provide guidance relating to occupational safety, health, and environmental and public health risk assessment relating to CBRN emergency response.
- n.* Develop and maintain standards of care for emergency medical treatment.
- o.* Participate in working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP.
- p.* Lead in medical management, sustainment, and recovery as required.

1–15. Army Commands

Army Commands will provide command emphasis, resources, policy implementation guidance, and oversight to subordinate commands and activities for the integration and implementation of EMP activities, programs, and processes within their respective command, functional, and readiness domains. The ACOMs will also ensure that tenant units on Army installations comply with and contribute to the development of EM requirements, participate in the host emergency management-planning process, and provide personnel support as specified in host installation EM Plans.

- a.* U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) will—

- (1) Ensure EM, IP, and emergency response DOTMLPF domain requirements, analysis, and developmental efforts are appropriately coordinated, validated and fully integrated across the Army. The Army Capabilities Integration Center (ARCIC) is the principal coordinating staff for DOTMLPF development and integration.
- (2) Develop doctrine, tactics, techniques, procedures, implementation plans, and operational requirements for commanders, leaders, and others to use in assessing, managing, and executing the EMP.
- (3) Develop supporting individual, leader, and collective tasks in support of EMP, and incorporate appropriate levels of training in support of Army EM and emergency first responder programs.
- (4) Ensure that commanders, supervisors, and EM staff receive EMP training.

- b.* U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) will provide command emphasis, resources, policy implementation guidance, and oversight to subordinate commands and activities for the integration and implementation of EMP activities, programs, and processes within the respective command, functional, and readiness domains.

- c.* U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) will—

(1) Establish command EMP policy guidance and provide oversight to subordinate commands and activities for the integration and implementation of EMP activities, programs, and processes within the respective command.

(2) Coordinate acquisition, logistics, and industrial base user needs with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the ACSIM in areas impacting installation environmental quality technology (EQT) and EMP.

(3) Ensure contracts include provision for operations at GOCO facilities to meet and remain compliant with EMP, environmental, and other legal mandates.

1–16. Army Service Component Commands

Army Service Component Commands will coordinate with supported geographic combatant commanders to ensure Army installations and/or facilities receive requisite support to meet specific EM requirements and guidance. The ASCCs will further ensure that installation commanders implement applicable EMP guidelines with regard to training, standards, and procedural applications in support of established DOD standards and policies, NIMS procedural implementation, and all-hazards preparedness and EM. All-hazards planning will follow basic Army planning principles.

1–17. Direct Reporting Units

Direct Reporting Units will ensure Army installations comply with and contribute to the development of EM requirements, participate in the EM planning process, and provide personnel support as specified in host installation EM Plans.

a. U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) will—

(1) Publish installation-specific guidance for the alignment of Army EM with the execution of all-hazards related or supporting programs, including but not limited to AT, FP, the Defense Critical Infrastructure Program (DCIP), and Environmental Management System (EMS).

(2) Establish a process to incorporate EM, its planning, and execution into assessments, evaluations, and exercises prescribed by DODI 2000.16, DOD Antiterrorism Standards, and in support of the overarching installation AT program.

(3) Ensure that EM Plans contain specific notification procedures and guidance for appropriate interaction with points of contact, including tenants, higher headquarters, local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, and host nation (HN) authorities.

(4) Ensure installation first responder plans and response actions are integrated and aligned with the EMP. This includes identification of capabilities and limitations of involving hazardous material (HAZMAT) response capabilities as well as available first receiver capabilities.

(5) Ensure installation emergency managers and other IP personnel integrate medical planners and PHEOs in installation planning, training, and exercises.

(6) Coordinate efforts and review all plans with servicing Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, policies, and regulations.

(7) Ensure the EMP operates in accordance with recommended NIMS standards.

b. U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) will—

(1) Ensure Regional Medical Commands (RMCs) and medical treatment facilities (MTFs) support and participate in installation emergency response exercises and IP activities.

(2) Develop risk communications and public health information products to support EMP and IP requirements.

(3) Ensure medical support requirements synchronization and integration with the EMP and IP requirements.

(4) Develop and resource requisite training to meet EM and IP requirements, including any specialized CBRNE medical training.

(5) Ensure RMCs nominate and submit appropriately qualified candidates for appointment by installation commanders as PHEO/IMEO or APHEO.

(6) Participate in working groups for long-term planning and sustainment of the EMP and IP.

(7) Ensure RMCs provide guidance to MTFs and supported reserve component units/activities participating in the IP planning process and are included in IP plans.

(8) Assist installation development of supporting concepts of operations (CONOPS) for CBRN pharmaceutical countermeasures (CPC), including training, distribution, security, storage, accountability, and sustainment.

(9) Ensure RMCs coordinate health service support for EM and IP planning with the local Director of Health Services and IP is addressed in the installation medical annex.

(10) Ensure RMCs monitor the MTF customer relationship with the local supporting installation medical supply activity (IMSA) for replenishment/sustainment of CPC for installation first responder and mission-critical personnel as appropriate.

1–18. Installation commanders

In accordance with AR 600–20, the Installation commander is usually the senior commander residing on the installation or in the surrounding community. For the purpose of this regulation, the term is used collectively to include garrison, activity, and/or facility commanders. Installation commanders will—

- a.* Ensure that the EMP is aligned and fully integrated with the overall protection mission.
- b.* Establish an Installation EM program to mitigate the effects of all hazards, including natural and/or manmade disasters, in coordination with tenants, local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, and HN authorities, as appropriate.
- c.* Appoint, in writing, an installation emergency manager with the responsibility for overall program coordination and integration with other response elements of the installation or as coordinated with external sources.
- d.* Appoint a PHEO, based on the nomination by the respective Regional Medical Commander. The PHEO will provide health and medical advice and guidance in protecting military installations, property, and personnel during a public health emergency.
- e.* Ensure all tenant organizations, including supported reserve component units/activities, participate in the EM planning process and are included in EM Plans.
- f.* Ensure tenant organizations' Emergency Response Plans are properly integrated with or incorporated into installation EM Plan.
- g.* Ensure all tenant and supported units/activities support the PHEO policy and guidance relating to the integration of health surveillance requirements within operational/installation decision support schemes.
- h.* Ensure all tenant and supported units/activities, including Army medical personnel, complete requisite training in accordance with paragraph 4–2.
- i.* Develop implementing guidance for installation execution of emergency health powers up to and including quarantine operations.
- j.* Ensure the supporting MTF identifies a Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) point of contact/coordinator to monitor SNS planning, capability, and training and report readiness.
- k.* Review memorandum of agreement (MOAs) and/or mutual aid agreements (MAAs) annually. MOAs and MAAs that should be reviewed include all those involving emergency responder, first receiver, related capability support.
- l.* Incorporate community awareness into installation planning, training, and exercises, ensuring all tenant and supported units/activities have taken adequate steps for emergency awareness, planning, and preparation, as required. Coordinate with the Public Affairs Officer to identify and train spokespersons in risk and crisis communication.
- m.* Ensure Army Family readiness and outreach organizations support community awareness and protection from all-hazards through outreach within their networks. Specific organizations include but are not limited to the Well-being Liaison Office, Army Community Services, and Army Family Team Building (AFTB).

1–19. Commanders of government-owned, contractor-operated facilities

The commanders of GOCO facilities will—

- a.* Coordinate with the contracting officer to ensure that contracts include provisions for operations at GOCO facilities to meet and remain compliant with safety and emergency response legal mandates.
- b.* Comply with installation policies; applicable federal, state, and local laws; regulations; and Executive Orders.
- c.* Ensure that non-DOD HAZMAT is not stored, treated, or disposed of on the installation unless approved by the OASA (I&E), his or her designee, or higher authority.
- d.* Execute EM responsibilities in accordance with contract provisions.
- e.* Assess the long-term resource impacts of all environmental agreements in coordination with the acquisition community. Coordinate resource implications for agreements through command channels as appropriate prior to approval.
- f.* Ensure that all contractor personnel receive appropriate training on the EMP and specific installation/facility all-hazards response requirements.

1–20. Installation Emergency Manager

The emergency manager will be designated, in writing, and will either be a military officer or Department of the Army (DA) civilian (O–4, GS–12/YC–2, or above), who is trained and/or experienced in EM operations. The emergency manager has overall responsibility for synchronization of the installation's all-hazards response of capabilities. The emergency manager will—

- a.* Develop and maintain the installation all-hazard emergency response plan, supporting annexes, and instructions.
- b.* Coordinate with tenants, local, state, tribal, and territorial governments or HN agency emergency managers to ensure EM plans are mutually supporting and properly integrated.
- c.* Integrate installation emergency response requirements into resource planning.
- d.* Ensure installation emergency response teams and personnel training is occurring across the spectrum of installation stakeholders.
- e.* Periodically assess installation emergency response capabilities.

- f. Ensure that community awareness is incorporated into emergency planning, preparation, and training.
- g. Provide subject matter expertise to support communication about installation specific all-hazard planning.

1–21. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Specialist

The CBRNE Specialist, when designated, is a military officer or DA civilian (O–3, GS–11/YB–2, or above) and serves as the technical expert and adviser to the Installation Commander, Emergency Manager, and staff. As the CBRNE subject matter expert, the specialist is responsible across the CBRNE spectrum for the full range of potential threats and/or hazards. This expertise extends beyond that of the tactical applications normally associated with the CBRN (former NBC) officer and includes the mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for prevalent high-yield explosive hazards. The CBRNE specialist will—

a. Develop the CBRNE specific incident requirements annex to the emergency response plan, including those identified by or coordinated with the CBRNE Emergency Disaster Preparedness Officer (EDPO) when assigned. In the absence of an assigned EDPO, the emergency manager may be used to satisfy the requirements of DODI 2000.18, DOD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines.

b. Ensure CBRNE installation emergency response requirements are integrated into installation resource planning.

c. Identify and prioritize installation CBRNE unique emergency response resource requirements for POM submission.

d. Determine installation CBRNE program deficits as a part of annual vulnerability analysis and risk assessments.

e. Develop supporting CONOPS for CPC, including training, distribution to relevant emergency first responder personnel, security, storage, accountability procedures, and sustainment.

f. Coordinate with servicing MTFs for medical screening, training, prescription, and dispensing/distribution of CPC for emergency first responders and mission essential/critical personnel as appropriate.

g. Coordinate for access to, and distribution of, other Army or DOD pharmaceutical stockpiles.

h. Receive, safeguard, account for, maintain, and sustain CBRNE defense equipment and participate in initial training through HQDA or Joint Program Manager (JPM) fielding or other relevant organization. Ensure appropriate personnel receive CBRNE training and new equipment training. Request required resources to sustain training and maintain and use this equipment through HQDA. Requests will be accompanied by a CONOPS.

1–22. Public Health Emergency Officer

Under the provisions of DODD 6200.3 the PHEO is responsible for the protection of installations, facilities, and personnel in the event of a public health emergency. The PHEO is a medical officer with experience and training in functions essential to effective public health EM. The PHEO will be a health professional military officer or DA civilian (O–3, GS–11/YH or YG–2, or above) who is trained or experienced in a preventive medicine specialty. Appointed PHEOs will—

a. Advise the installation commander regarding implementation of emergency health powers (EHP) and inform MTFs and RMC commanders of EHP related actions.

b. Coordinate and participate in exercises related to all hazards and possible public health threats.

c. The Regional or designated PHEO will provide advice, support, oversight, and assistance to IMEOs and APHEOs. PHEOs will work closely with IMEOs and/or APHEOs to review the IP, all-hazard plan, and health response plan; oversee public health expertise and training; and issue guidance on responses to public health emergencies.

d. PHEOs and assigned support will coordinate with local, county, and state or HN public health authorities in the development and maintenance of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs)/MOAs, in coordination with the MTF Agreements Manager for consultation and assistance in the review process.

e. Work with installation commanders to ensure that community awareness is incorporated into medical related emergency planning, preparation, and training and provide subject matter expertise to support communication about guidance and plans.

Chapter 2

Management of the Army Emergency Management Program

2–1. General

The EMP is the Army’s comprehensive integrated EM program for the planning, execution, and management of response efforts (designed or intended) to mitigate the effects of an all-hazard incident, including natural and manmade disasters on or affecting Army installations. It provides for the protection of Army installations or facilities, assigned Soldiers, civilians (government and contractor), and Family members from impact of an emergency using an all-hazards framework. To protect against natural and/or manmade hazards; save lives; and protect public health, safety, property, and the environment, all-hazards EM is accomplished through the activities of mitigation, preparedness,

response, and recovery. Objectives of the EMP include emergency preparedness and response in conducting all-hazards incident management, crisis management (CrM), or CM operations and ensuring that capabilities and response coordination are integrated/interoperable and consistent with domestic or host nation support.

2–2. U.S. Army emergency management policy

Army policy requires installations to incorporate command guidance for the coordination and integration of emergency response capabilities and preparedness activities into a single program. Installations must be prepared to provide or receive external support in an all-hazards EM incident, including mitigation of potential effects of, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters, both natural and manmade. In support of established DOD standards and policies, NIMS/ICS procedural implementation, and all-hazards preparedness and EM on Army installations and facilities, DA herein implements the following policy.

a. The EMP is the program for Army installation preparedness and emergency response. HQDA will provide resources necessary to—

(1) Establish and sustain installation all-hazard emergency response procedures and identify emergency response requirements and capabilities.

(2) Maintain comprehensive EM operations plans/orders and standard operating procedures (SOPs) which detail protective and preventive measures for all hazards in coordination with AT plans and FP measures.

(3) Ensure all emergency responder personnel are trained to respond, incorporating requisite NIMS and ICS procedural applications.

(4) Ensure all likely or potential hazards, whether natural or manmade, are adequately identified and prepared for through an all-hazards assessment.

(5) Exercise and evaluate the effectiveness of EM planning, preparedness, and response execution/coordination activities at installations and facilities.

b. Incorporate all-hazards planning as part of actions related to IP to remain mission capable during incidents.

c. Employ trained local emergency and first responders to isolate, contain, and respond to the threat or hazard, including—

(1) Notify and coordinate appropriate civilian or HN emergency response agencies.

(2) Coordinate with and integrate health and medical response functions (including medical surveillance) as a part of EM planning efforts.

(3) Assess the effectiveness of EM response, including emergency responders, and conduct risk assessments using an all-hazards approach in alignment with AT vulnerability assessment programs.

(4) Pursue interoperability of preparedness efforts of civilian mutual aid community or HN response assets to maximize successful emergency response to all-hazard incidents.

(5) Establish a tiered response capability aligned to the prioritization of organic capabilities of installations and facilities.

2–3. The National Incident Management System

The DOD has directed Services to adopt and implement procedures consistent with the NIMS and the ICS at all domestic DOD installations. NIMS and the supporting ICS are the nation's primary venue for federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. NIMS integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context while providing for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities. Army installations will ensure compliance with this and supporting guidance with regard to training, standards, and procedural applications. Procedures, where no conflict exists, will incorporate the ICS into plans for both exercises and actual incidents. Additionally, Army MTFs will incorporate the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) into plans and response operations.

Chapter 3

Emergency Management Planning, All-Hazards Response and Assessment

3–1. General

This chapter provides guidance on the process of planning for and responding to all-hazard incidents that may impact Army installations or facilities. The primary objective of the Army installation EM Program is to minimize effects caused by all hazards, including manmade and natural incidents. The four phases of emergency management—mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery—are the foundations of the Army EM framework and will be a part of how emergency responders respond to all EM events. Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted

using the principles described in the NIMS. All-hazards EM related activities should be assessed along with established programs and their evaluation cycles to ensure proper integration and interoperability.

3–2. Army emergency management planning

Planning is essential to the successful response to an incident in an all-hazards environment. Installations and facilities will ensure they have taken deliberate and purposeful steps to ensure response and resources, internal and external, are coordinated and exercised before an incident.

a. The EM Plan is essential to facilitating response ahead of an incident and expediting recovery actions post incident. The EM Plan provides the CONOPS for response to and recovery from all identified hazards based on a common EM and incident management construct. EM Plans must define the scope of preparedness activities and must actively align with other installation planning activities. The elements of EM planning may be covered by existing plans and efforts.

b. Army installations and facilities are required to maintain Facility Response Plans which may be used to incorporate or be incorporated into an overarching EM Plan, depending on the local conditions, response capabilities, and organizations. The installation EM Plan will be fully coordinated to ensure integration of other protection programs, plans and orders (for example, AT, Fire and Emergency Services (F&ES), Oil and Hazardous Material Spills, and Environment). Proper integration will provide for coordination of response activities within the facility, minimize duplication, and simplify plan development and maintenance. Plan elements addressed in other protection type plans can be cross referenced and need not be repeated in the EM Plan. The EM Plan will follow established Army formatting conventions and will include at a minimum the following elements—

- (1) Command and control (C2).
- (2) Mass warning and notification.
- (3) Community awareness.
- (4) Incident command.
- (5) Evacuation.
- (6) Shelter-in-place.
- (7) Personnel accountability.
- (8) Continuity of operations (COOP).
- (9) Recovery operations.

c. Installations will—

- (1) Incorporate observations and lessons learned from risk assessments.
- (2) Include critical infrastructure components between on and off installation that may affect an installation's ability to conduct its mission.
- (3) Include a communication SOP with designated sequences of call signs for coordination with local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, or HN partners.
- (4) Review the emergency response plan annually to facilitate program enhancement and to ensure incorporation of the guidance contained in DODI 2000.18.

3–3. All-hazards response and assessments

Army installations face a wide range of hazards that must be assessed against both probability and response capability. Whether an incident is localized or catastrophic in nature, supporting policies and procedures must remain applicable for all hazards regardless of causation. The installation must assess its ability to protect personnel, critical infrastructure, and environment, including the full range of emergency response from planning to mitigation. Techniques include procedural measures such as emergency responder training, security surveys, medical surveillance, and armed response to warning or detection; biological, chemical, and radiological detectors and filters; and other security systems.

a. All-inclusive, all-hazard incidents are planned for and responded to based on individual elements. The National Response Framework (NRF), its supporting Catastrophic Incident Supplement (CIS), and the EMP identify these elements as natural hazard, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive. Installations will include a hazard assessment as a part of the annual vulnerability and risk assessment process. The all-hazard assessment will address at a minimum the following—

- (1) Natural hazards (disasters). Installations will include natural disasters in their hazards analysis and will define specific Incident Action Plans for responding to those disasters deemed most likely to take place in the geographic region (for example, hurricane on East Coast, tornadoes in Midwest, and so forth).
- (2) Individual hazard elements of CBRNE.
- (3) The range of identified and projected response capabilities needed for a given hazard or threat against the installation, its personnel, facilities, and other critical assets.
- (4) Response to vulnerabilities and solutions for enhanced protection of Army personnel, civilians and Families and the required resources.

b. Commanders and staff must also understand the requirements, capabilities, and limitations of the responders to

facilitate their assessments. Of special concern are incidents involving hazardous materials. AR 420–1 provides for installation’s F&ES as a primary responder for incidents which include HAZMAT and delineates their response requirements. Fire and Emergency Services are not, however, always the first responders and may be supported by others, including but not limited to—

(1) Law enforcement personnel responding during an incident. Law enforcement functions may include but are not limited to securing an appropriate perimeter around the incident site, establishment of entry and/or exit point control procedures, establishment of traffic control points, maintaining chain of custody, evidence preservation, and maintenance of installation security.

(2) Installation Response Teams (IRTs) operating under the auspices of the Facility Response Plan (FRP) in support of environmental protection oil and hazardous substance spills.

(3) Quick or Rapid Response Forces (QRF/RRF) responding to direct threats and/or attacks which may involve employment of WMD or hazardous materials.

c. Consideration is also given to all-hazards preparation. Emergency managers will prepare by planning C2, communications, accountability, rescue, extrication, atmospheric monitoring and detection, and environmental sampling to identify contaminant and determine level of contamination, triage, mass decontamination, and preservation of evidence. Additionally, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff will maintain a communications plan, including local authority integration, and maintain incident development SOPs to facilitate proper response and resource requests from the incident commander.

Chapter 4 Emergency Management Training

4–1. General

The EMP training program provides required knowledge and skills to emergency responders, command staff, and the emergency manager on Army installations. Training will be conducted in accordance with established programs of instruction. Training will also be interoperable, where feasible, with local responders and include appropriate standards; CONOPs; and tactics, techniques and procedures.

4–2. Training requirements

Table 4–1 delineates the target audience and required level of training for the EMP. These training requirements are in addition to normal certification requirements already established for these positions as a part of other programs and requirements. Existing training and certifications programs already addressing these training needs will satisfy the training requirements.

Table 4–1
Army emergency management training requirements

Installation Position	Training Requirements
Command staff	FEMA ¹ IS-100, -200, -546, -547, -700, and -800.B
Emergency manager (installation and tenant organizations)	FEMA IS-1, -3, -5a, -7, -22, -100, -230, -300, -400, -700, and -800.B Field Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties Course ICS through Advanced and EOC Emergency Public Information Training
Public Health Emergency Officer	FEMA IS-100, -200, -700, and -800.B Emergency Medical Preparedness and Response Course (Course Number 767 F23) OSHA 40 CFR HAZWOPER Recommended: PHEO Executive course. (Commanders) - Homeland Security Medical Executive Course (HLSMEC). Environmental health and risk assessment Risk communication
Emergency responders	
First responders	FEMA IS-100, -200, -700, -701, and -800.B HAZMAT AWARENESS
First receivers	FEMA IS-100 HC, -200 HC, -700, -701, and -800.B Hospital Incident Command System MCBC/FCBC/MEIR

Table 4-1
Army emergency management training requirements—Continued

Incident commander ²	FEMA IS-100, -200, -300, -400, -700, -701, and -800.B, FEMA G-290 Basic Public Information Course FEMA E-388 Advanced Public Information Course
Dispatchers	FEMA IS-100 Telecommunicator 1
CBRNE Specialist ³	FEMA IS-100, -200, -300, -400, -700, and -800.B USACE – US&R Rescue Systems 1 (basic rescue skills course) Recommended: USACE/FEMA US&R Structures Specialist (StS1), Structural Collapse Technician Module 2a.
Emergency Operations Center	FEMA IS-100, -546, -547, -700, -701, and -800.B ICS through Advanced and EOC
Public Affairs	FEMA IS-100, -700, and -702 ICS through Intermediate Emergency Public Information Training
Public Works (DPW)	FEMA IS-100 PWa
Base employee ⁴	CBRNE Awareness

Notes:

¹ Federal Emergency Management Agency.

² Incident Commander for non-HAZMAT incident.

³ Includes high-yield explosive/natural disaster–collapsed structure technical extraction knowledge and/or expertise.

⁴ Base or installation employee, regardless of employer. Not intended for casual or day-to-day visitors.

4-3. Emergency management exercises

An effective EM capability requires rigorous and regular exercises to identify capability limitations and coordination issues that must be addressed ahead of an actual emergency. After-action reviews following exercises identify lessons learned to improve performance of units.

a. Exercise considerations. Commanders should consider the installation’s DOD prioritization, first responder resource availability, and current state of all-hazards emergency preparedness when deciding the form, duration, and frequency of an installation’s EM exercise(s).

b. Emergency management exercise requirements. An EM exercise will be conducted on an annual basis, preferably in conjunction with other incident response evaluations (DODI 2000.18). At a minimum, annual exercises must stress EM critical elements of C2, mass warning and notification, community awareness, first and emergency responders, and definitive medical care. Commanders will ensure leaders/decision makers and responsible personnel from each of these key areas participate to the fullest extent possible.

c. Emergency management exercise evaluation. Each annual EM exercise is an externally evaluated assessment of the installation’s EM capabilities. Commanders have the authority to establish guidance for the conduct of internally evaluated exercises to prepare for the annual external evaluation.

d. Scenarios. Commanders and responsible EM personnel will conduct annual exercises using realistic and appropriate scenarios to exercise the installation’s EM capabilities with a focus on first responder assets and validation of CONOPs articulated in the EM plan. Scenarios should be derived from the installation’s top five as determined by the high-value asset, risk and vulnerability assessments and consider terrorism and natural and/or manmade disasters. Emphasis will be placed on probable hazards and CBRNE incidents faced by installations as a result of the installation’s hazard assessment.

e. Participation. Exercises should include participants from all emergency response functions on the installation and tenant activities whenever possible, and as appropriate local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, and HN participants. Implement existing MAAs, MOUs, and/or MOAs with exercise participants to ensure EM capabilities are integrated into the installation EM Plan in accordance with NIMS.

f. Scheduling and coordination. When possible, align installation training and exercise schedules with those of other training and exercises, including DOD, civilian, and combined DOD/civilian training and exercises events.

g. Emergency management related exercises. Emergency management related and or supporting exercises shall include proper preparation and a submission of an after-action report to the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL). This includes exercises conducted on an Army installations that addresses any aspect of all hazards, including CBRNE specific response and capabilities, regardless of the sponsoring agency or program (for example, Joint Program Manager Guardian, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, and so forth).

Chapter 5 Community Awareness and Protection for All Hazards

5–1. General

The EMP includes community awareness and protection from all hazards. Protection of personnel includes Soldiers, members of other Services, DA civilian employees, DOD contractors, and Family members. Community preparedness is a time and resource multiplier for Army installations and first responders during an emergency. Community awareness programs will focus on individual responsibility and preparedness. Community awareness processes/programs will be integrated into the four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). The Army community will be provided guidance on—

- a.* Where to get information before, during, and after an event.
- b.* What actions are required in the case of an incident or event.
- c.* How to plan individual and Family preparedness plans (IFPPs).
- d.* How to prepare emergency kits.
- e.* What services to expect from the Army before, during, and after an event.

5–2. Components of community awareness

The components of community awareness and protection from all-hazards are as follows:

- a.* Clearly identify preferred sources of emergency information from DOD; Army; federal, state, and local government; and media sources. Soldiers, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation should know where to get information before, during, and after an event.
- b.* Educate Service members, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation on what actions will be required in the case of a CBRNE or other emergency incident, event, or outbreak. General and installation specific guidance should be provided on—
 - (1) evacuation,
 - (2) moving to a civilian shelter,
 - (3) moving to a designated safe haven,
 - (4) temporarily sheltering-in-place,
 - (5) medical quarantine and isolation.
- c.* Ensure that all personnel understand responsibilities for mustering and personal accountability.
- d.* Raise awareness about potential hazards, emphasizing those that are most likely based on local factors such as geography, climate, and political environment. Soldiers, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation should be provided information and/or training on how to recognize, prepare for, mitigate, respond to and recover from the hazards they are most likely to encounter.
- e.* Encourage all Service members, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation to develop and maintain IFPPs, using tools provided by DA or a recognized organization such as American Red Cross (ARC), and Department of Homeland Security/FEMA.
- f.* Encourage all Service members, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation to have emergency preparedness kits for home, car, and work.
- g.* Ensure Service members, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation will recognize the installation or local government mass warning and notification system.
- h.* Provide information about emergency services available for Soldiers, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, or any other group with special needs that will spend significant time on the installation.
- i.* Encourage Service members, civilian employees, contractors, Family members, and any group that will spend significant time on the installation to adequately plan and prepare for self and Family members with disabilities and medical needs, as well as those with children or elderly Family members. Attention should be paid to supplies, medicine, and equipment, as well as the potential for heightened fear and anxiety during an emergency.

Chapter 6 Emergency Management Mass Warning and Notification

6–1. General

The EMP will provide mass warning and notification capabilities to emergency responders and installation populations. Mass warning and notification are critical to optimize early and swift response during an emergency incident. Installations must have the ability to quickly and effectively disseminate information about an emergency. The ability to provide mass warning and notification has been shown to be the most effective capability in minimizing the potential effects of an emergency. All installations will have a means of quickly notifying emergency responders and

mission-critical personnel, as well as providing a mass warning to the general installation population in the event of an emergency.

6–2. Emergency responder notification

Installations having organic emergency responder, first responder, and first receiver capabilities will have the ability to notify these personnel of an emergency on an Army installation.

6–3. Building mass notification

Installations will use DOD-required individual building mass notification systems to disseminate EM information, where applicable. Mass notification systems will comply with DOD Unified Facilities Criteria 4–021–01, Design and O&M Mass Notification Systems. Installation Emergency Managers will coordinate with appropriate emergency responder and installation populations for alternatives to dedicated building mass notification systems where they do not exist. These plans will be a part of the installation emergency management plan.

6–4. Base population mass notification

Army installations must have a rapid and effective means to disseminate emergency information to large population concentrations and building occupants not having dedicated mass notification capabilities. This requirement includes signals or messaging appropriate to FP condition changes, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place plans, and other alerting information to meet DOD and federal warning requirements. Plans for notification must be compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act regulations. The installation will consider all available communication resources to provide warning.

Chapter 7 Medical and Pharmaceuticals

7–1. General

Installations will coordinate with servicing MTFs to incorporate existing services and force health protection capabilities to meet identified EM and IP requirements (or will coordinate to obtain needed capabilities by establishing MAAs, including MOAs, with local hospitals or emergency services providers).

7–2. Medical treatment

Medical treatment will—

- a.* Be provided as a seamless continuum of care in accordance with established policies and guidance for standards of triage as well as primary, secondary, and tertiary care (incorporating first responder and first receiver standards, respectively).
- b.* Be administered in the closest safe area for the level of care required.
- c.* Be supported by additional health care resources, established by MOUs/MAAs.
- d.* Include plans for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) activities.
- e.* Be procedurally compliant and interoperable with NIMS using HICS.
- f.* Adopt HICS as the ICS in MTFs to ensure medical interoperability.
- g.* Be procedurally compliant and interoperable with Joint Commission and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) emergency management standards.
- h.* Coordinate planning, preparedness, and response operations with the advisement of the PHEO and Director of Health Services.
- i.* Have the capability, through preexisting policies and MOAs/MOUs, to surge assets and capacity (for example, Class VIII, personnel).

7–3. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive pharmaceutical countermeasures

To ensure emergency responders are protected against the effects of CBRNE by having appropriate access to CPC, the installation will coordinate a CPC program and CONOPS with their servicing MTF to integrate policy, planning, and preparedness activities both pre- and post-incident/exposure. This integration and coordination include the development of local SOPs, as well as the following:

- a.* Policy for emergency access to stocks of Medical Chemical Biological Defense Materiel, other DOD contingency stockpiles, or SNS if warranted.
- b.* Development of training on security, storage, administration, and handling of CPC.
- c.* Maintenance of rosters of emergency first responder personnel.
- d.* Development of policies for providing CPC to first responders and other identified personnel.

- e.* The MTF will assist with the development of policy in the use and distribution of CPC.
- f.* Provision of security for CPC, SNS, or related health care operations.
- g.* Installations will neither plan for nor rely on the SNS as part of an initial response capability. However, installations and MTF must coordinate with local planners and identify potential support requirements for distribution of or access to SNS in coordination with state plans.

Chapter 8

Installation Emergency Response Capability, Life Cycle Management, and Sustainment

8-1. General

Installations will ensure there are adequate programming and resource procedures in place to develop and sustain all EM functions to safeguard personnel, missions, and critical infrastructure from all-hazards incidents. Concepts and capabilities developed in support of the installation emergency response will also support the overarching NIMS and guidance. Paramount to EMP success and supportability is a situational awareness on the development and improvement of EM supporting capabilities. The emergency manager will monitor EM and/or CBRNE unique equipment improvements or new equipment developments and, where appropriate, request equipment and training to enhance installation response capabilities. Resource requests for all enhancements are requested through HQDA.

8-2. Baseline chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive capabilities for installations and facilities

A large-scale CBRNE incident may exceed installation emergency responders' capabilities and require the support of local, state, federal, tribal, territorial, or HN emergency responders. Installations should not only train and work with local emergency responders but also understand which supporting emergency response officials to contact and how the integration of supporting assets would occur. There are, however, no assurances of support availability short of a national incident. As a result of the installation's vulnerability and risk assessments, a baseline capability should be identified. Considerations are to be based on a worst case scenario and will include the following—

- a.* At a minimum, installations will develop, establish, and sustain the EM-critical elements of C2, mass warning and notification, public awareness, first and emergency responders, and definitive medical care.
- b.* The emergency manager should pay special attention to obtain, maintain, and sustain specialized EM equipment, such as CBRNE detection, protective, and response equipment; emergency shelters; and general warning and alerting systems.
- c.* CBRNE-unique emergency response equipment should include requirements for sustainment, including replenishment of consumables, spare parts, and maintenance.
- d.* When EM related/supporting systems are acquired, installations must ensure the systems are in compliance with established total life cycle systems management, AR 700-127, DODD 5000.01, and the Defense Acquisition Guidebook.
- e.* Proper implementation and sustainment of the systems/equipment is a shared responsibility between the Program Executive Office, Program Manager, and the installation.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 420-1
Army Facilities Management (Cited in para 3-3*b*.)

AR 600-20
Army Command Policy (Cited in para 1-18.)

AR 700-127
Integrated Logistics Support (Cited in para 8-2*d*.)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 200-1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 360-1
The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 385-10
The Army Safety Program

AR 500-3
U.S. Army Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program Policy and Planning

AR 525-13
Antiterrorism

AR 525-26
Infrastructure Risk Management (Army)

DA Pam 50-5
Nuclear Accident or Incident Response Assistance (NAIRA) Operations

DA Pam 50-6
Chemical Accident or Incident Response Assistance (CAIRA) Operations

DA Pam 385-10
Army Safety Program

DA Pam 385-30
Mishap Risk Management

Defense Acquisition Guidebook
(Available at [https://akss.dau.mil/DAG/.](https://akss.dau.mil/DAG/))

Department of Homeland Security, National Response Plan
(Available at [https://akss.dau.mil/DAG/.](https://akss.dau.mil/DAG/))

DODD 5000.01
The Defense Acquisition System (Available at [http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/.](http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/))

DODD 6200.3

Emergency Health Powers on Military Installations (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 2000.16

DOD Antiterrorism Standards, incorporating through change 2, 8 December 2006 (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DODI 2000.18

DOD Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines (Available at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/>.)

DOD Unified Facilities Criteria 4-021-01

Design and O&M: Mass Notification Systems (Available at <http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/browse/>.)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5)

Management of Domestic Incidents (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8)

National Preparedness (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

HQDA EXORD 693-05, DTG 170003Z DEC 05

Subject: Plan of Action for Implementation of the National Response Plan and National Incident Management System (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

Secretary of the Army Memorandum DTD 3 April 2006

Implementation of the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

DEPSECDEF MEMO DTD 5 SEP 2002

Preparedness of U.S. Military Installations and Facilities Worldwide Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE) Attack (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

DEPSECDEF MEMO DTD 29 NOV 2005

Implementation of the National Response Plan and the National Incident Management System (Available at <http://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/500378>.)

Department of Homeland Security, National Preparedness Guidelines, September 2007

(Available at <http://www.dhs.gov/>.)

Department of Homeland Security, National Response Framework, January 2008

(Available at <http://www.fema.gov/nrf/>.)

29 CFR

Labor (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>.)

40 CFR

Protection of Environment (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>.)

10 USC

Armed Forces (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>.)

50 USC

War and National Defense (Available at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/>.)

Section III**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Section IV**Referenced Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACOM

Army Command

ACSIM

Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

AEFRP

Army Emergency First Responder Program

AFTB

Army Family Team Building

EMP

Army Emergency Management Program

APHEO

Assistant to Public Health Emergency Officer

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMEDD

Army Medical Department

AR

Army Regulation

ARC

American Red Cross

ARCIC

The Army Capabilities Integration Center

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

AT

antiterrorism

C2

command and control

CALL

Center for Army Lessons Learned

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

CIS

Catastrophic Incident Supplement

CM

consequence management

CONOPS

concept of operations

CONUS

continental United States

COOP

continuity of operations

CPC

CBRN pharmaceutical countermeasures

CrM

crisis management

DA

Department of the Army

DAMO–CIC

Army Requirements Division

DAMO–ODA

Force Protection Division

DAMO–SS

Strategy, Plans and Policy Directorate

DAMO–SSF

Strategic Leadership Division

DAPR–FDB

Chemical and Biological Defense Division

DCIP

Defense Critical Infrastructure Program

DEPSECDEF

Deputy of the Secretary of Defense

DINFOS

Defense Information School

DOD

U.S. Department of Defense

DODI

Department of Defense Instruction

DOTMLPF

doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities

DRU

direct reporting unit

DSCA

Defense Support of Civil Authorities

EDPO

Emergency Disaster Preparedness Officer

EHP

emergency health powers

EM

emergency management

EMS

environmental management system

EOC

Emergency Operations Center

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

EQT

Environmental Quality Technology

F&ES

Fire and Emergency Services

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FORSCOM

U.S. Army Forces Command

GOCO

government-owned, contractor-operated

HAZMAT

hazardous material

HICS

Hospital Incident Command System

HN

host nation

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

HSPD

Homeland Security Presidential Directive

ICS

Incident Command System

IFPP

individual and Family preparedness plan

IMCOM

Installation Management Command

IMEO

Installation Medical Emergency Officer

IMSA

installation medical supply activity

IP

installation preparedness

JPM

Joint Program Manager

MAA

mutual aid agreement

MEDCOM

Medical Command

MOA

memorandum of agreement

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MTF

medical treatment facility

NIMS

National Incident Management System

NRF

National Response Framework

NRP

National Response Plan

OTJAG

Office of the Judge Advocate General

PHEO

Public Health Emergency Officer

PL

public law

POM

Program Objective Memorandum

RMC

Regional Medical Center

RRF

rapid response force

SNS

Strategic National Stockpile

SOP

standing operating procedure

SJA

Staff Judge Advocate

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

TSG

The Surgeon General

USACE

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USC

United States Code

WMD

weapon of mass destruction

Section II**Terms****Antiterrorism (AT)**

Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, including limited response and containment by local military and civilian forces. (JP3-07.2)

Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-yield explosives (CBRNE) incident

An emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials, or the detonation of a high-yield explosive. (JP3-28)

Consequence management (CM)

Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes, including natural, manmade, or terrorist incidents. (JP 3-28) In the context of the EMP, refers to actions accomplished locally or in cooperation with other regional or federal response efforts.

Crisis management (CrM)

Measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or an act of terrorism. It is predominantly a law enforcement response, normally executed under federal law. Also called CrM. (This term and its definition modify the existing term and its definition and are approved for inclusion in the next edition of JP 1-02/JP 3-26.)

Department of Defense installation

A facility subject to the custody, jurisdiction, or administration of any DOD component. This term includes, but is not limited to, military reservations, installations, bases, posts, camps, stations, arsenals, vessels/ships, or laboratories where a DOD component has operational responsibility for facility security and defense.

Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)

DOD support provided by federal military forces, DOD civilians and contract personnel, and DOD agencies and components, in response to requests for assistance during domestic incidents, including terrorist threats or attacks, major disasters (natural or manmade), and other emergencies. (NRP/JP 3-28)

Detection

Early detection of threats is essential. Detection is a national effort, which involves maintaining a common operational picture and sharing and fusing information/intelligence through a network of federal, state, and local agencies.

Emergency

A situation which poses an immediate risk to life, health, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation, to start rectifying the problem, or in some instances to simply offer palliative care for the aftermath.

Emergency Health Powers (EHP)

Special powers provided to military (installation) commanders for the protection of installations, facilities, and personnel in the event of a public health emergency due to biological warfare, or terrorism, or other public health emergency communicable disease epidemic. To the extent necessary for protecting or securing military property or places, associated military personnel, or the installation mission, such special powers may also apply to property not owned by DOD but present on a DOD installation or other area under DOD control. (DODD 6200.3)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. (JP 3-41)

Emergency preparedness

The measures taken in advance of an emergency to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect a nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Emergency responders

Firefighters/HAZMAT, law enforcement/security personnel, emergency medical services, EM and operations personnel, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, disaster preparedness officers, public health officers, bioenvironmental engineers, and mortuary affairs personnel.

First receivers

Physicians, nurses, or other medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities.

First responders

Firefighters/HAZMAT, law enforcement and/or security personnel, emergency medical services, and EOD personnel (for suspected explosive CBRNE events) that provide the initial, immediate response to an emergency.

Foreign Consequence Management (FCM)

Assistance provided by the U.S. Government to a host nation to mitigate the effects of a deliberate or inadvertent CBRNE attack or event and to restore essential operations and services.

Hazard

Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful.

Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept which allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents. The ICS can grow or shrink to meet different needs. The ICS consists of procedures for controlling personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications.

Incident management

A national comprehensive approach to preparing for, responding to, and recovering from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Incident management includes measures and activities performed at the local, state, and national levels and includes both crisis and consequence management activities.

Installation

An aggregation of contiguous or near contiguous, common mission-supporting real property holdings under the jurisdiction of DOD controlled by, and at which, an Army unit or activity is permanently assigned. A grouping of facilities, located in the same vicinity, which support particular functions. Installations may be elements of a base. (JP 1-2) Real property holdings commanded by a centrally selected commander. Installations represent management organizations. An installation may be made of one or more sites. In addition, two types of "virtual" installations exist within the Army. The Army National Guard has virtual installations, identified as each state commanded by the Adjutant General, under which are Readiness Centers or sites. Each Army Reserve regional readiness command is, likewise, defined as a virtual installation under which Reserve centers are identified as sites. (AR 200-1)

Installation commander

Senior Army leadership designee and normally the senior commander on the installation, camp, post, or other places formally identified as a location where one unit works or lives. The individual responsible for all operations performed by an installation.

Mitigation

The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards.

Natural disaster

An emergency that is not the result of manmade activities.

National emergency

A condition declared by the President or Congress that authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Actions to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of national resources including the Reserve Components.

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) that provides consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the Incident Command System (ICS); multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including system for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

Preparedness

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and non-governmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the National Incident Management System (NIMS), preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualifications and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Prevention

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Public health emergency

An occurrence or imminent threat of an illness or health condition, caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic disease, or novel and highly fatal infectious agent or biological toxin, that poses a substantial risk of a significant number of human fatalities or incident of permanent or long-term disability. Such illness or condition includes, but is not limited to, an illness or health condition resulting from a natural disaster.

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)

The mission of the SNS is to deliver critical medical assets to the site of a national emergency. The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, intravenous administration, airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS is designed to supplement and resupply state and local public health agencies in the event of a national emergency anywhere and at anytime within the United States or its territories.

Terrorism

The calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)

Weapons capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. WMD can be high explosives or CBRN weapons but exclude the means of transporting or propelling the weapon when such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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